NEWS IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

Resume of Events at Home and Abroad Chronicled in the Issue of July 27.

The San Salvadorian army is said to have won a great victory over the Guate-

At Evansville, Ind., Mrs. Graves, a boarding-house-keeper, was brutally and crim-inally assaulted by one of her boarders, who forced an entrance to her room.

The coroner of Warren county, Ohio, has decided, in the case of the King's Mills disaster, that the accident was caused by neglect on the part of railway employes. Orian M. Oblinger, vice-president of the First National Bank of Germantown, Q. committed suicide by hanging himself from a transom cross-beam. Cause, temporary insanity from ill-health.

The frauds in the census of St. Paul and Minneapolis have been found to be so great as to cause the Superintendent to order a recount of both cities, under the supervision of special agents.

The House committee on rules has re-ported in favor of granting the Democratic request for an investigation of Commissioner Raum's administration of the Pension Bureau, in order to vindicate the administration and satisfy the country that everything is all right.

In the Senate, Saturday, a resolution was agreed to calling for additional correspondence on the French decree against pork. A concurrent resolution was offered declaing in favor of reciprocity with South America on various articles, wool and hides excepted. Mr. Morgan continued the tariff debate; Mr. Colquitt also spoke. Several pension bills were passed, including Mrs. McClellan's and Mrs. Fremont's. Mrs. General Crook's pension was increased from \$1,000 to \$2,000. In the House conferees were appointed on the original package bill. The Senate amendments to the sundry civil bill were considered until adjournment, general debate being closed.

From the Second Edition of the Sunday Journal.

Deadly Tornado at Lawrence, Mass. LAWRENCE, Mass., July 26.—A tornado, the first of any considerable importance within memory in New England, and one equaling in destructive power those so fre-quently reported from Western communities, visited the suburb South Lawrence this morning at about 9:30 o'clock, and in fifteen minutes had killed eight people, seriously injured from fifteen to twenty, slightly injuring at least twenty more, cut a swath through a thickly populated sec-tion 200 feet wide and a mile long, rendered 500 people homeless, destroyed or greatly damaged from seventy-five to one hundred buildings, mostly dwelling-houses, leveled a beautiful square of over five hundred trees, and entailed a property loss now esti-mated at \$100,000, all of which was uninsured against damage by wind and storm. The calamity is the greatest which has visited Lawrence since the fall and burning of the Pemberton mills, thirty

South Lawrence is that section of the city lying south of the Merrimac river. At this point the main line of the Boston & Maine railroad takes a sharp turn to the eastward, and following the Merrimac crosses the river at Bradford. A railroad bridge connects the suburb with the city proper and with the railroad lines north. The point is a busy railroad junction, and in the vicinity were many wooden houses occupied mainly by well-to-do mechanics, and among these the air fiend spent his greatest fury. The northern boundary of the belt of destruction was but three streets south of the lofty mills, with their busy throngs of thousands of workers, showing how narrow was the escape from more appalling loss of life and property.

It was a veritable dog-day. The air was hot and humid. Dark clouds scurried west-

wardly through the heavens with intermittent rain. Suddenly the wind veered to the west, an inky black, cone-like cloud seemed to drop from the cumulous mass hanging in the southwest and moved rapidly with awful aspect toward the city. It was accompanied by torrents of rain. In an instant the crash came. Buildings were crushed like egg-shells. Some were lifted from their foundations and dashed to pieces. Others were tipped over or blown from their position and more or less dam-The air was filled with flying debris. Most of those who met death in the wreck were killed instantly. Many lay unconscious or groaning in the ruins of their homes. The survivors were too much terrified to know where or when the cyclone ended its course, but the train of ruin in its path showed that it touched the earth at or near the cricket grounds, crossed Emmett street, Broadway, the railroad and Parker street, entered Springfield street at its southwest end, traversed its entire length, demolished nearly everything in its course, including one house on Foster street and two on South Union street, where they cross Springfield street; passed from Springfield street into Union Square, leveling over five hundred trees, and thence over Shawseen river into the town of Andover, where it exhausted its fury on trees and fences. As soon as the survivors realized the extent of the devastating work, word was sent to the police station and ambulances with a squad of officers started for the scene. Marshal Vose soon ordered out the whole force. An alarm was rung in and the firemen rendered great assistance in removing the injured from the ruins, The ambulances carried several loads of mangled and crushed human beings to the hospital. Others were taken to private

The work of devastation began at the Cricket grounds on the southwest with the uprooting of a number of trees. On Emmett street the wind lifted a story-and-ahalf house belonging to Thomas Evans bodily and slapped it into the roadway a complete wreck. Mr. Evans, his wife and baby were in the house at the time, but escaped without injury. House No. 19 Emmett street, occupied by a family named Daley, was lifted from its foundation and dashed down. No. 6 was partly moved from its foundation. In the rear of No. 6 was a story-and-a-half house occupied by James Lyons and family. Hearing the approach of the storm, Lyons rushed into the house, seized his baby from his wife's arms and fled to the street. Both man and child escaped, but the dead body of Mrs. Lyons was subsequently taken from her dwelling. On Sanders court, near by, St. Patrick's Church Hall, a wooden structure, was carried fifteen feet from its foundation, and a few windows were broken in the parochial

At the foot of Saunders court, a switchhouse, in which Michael Higgins, a section hand, was standing, was taken up bodily hand, was standing, was taken up bodily by the wind and carried under the overhead railroad bridge crossing Salem street, where Higgins fell out and was instantly killed. The railing on this bridge was taken off as though cut with a knife. Several houses were smashed here. F. S. Carr, chief clerk in the Boston & Maine carshops, says there was a sudden rumbling sound and darkness. Timbers and trees flew by the car-shops at a terrible rate flew by the car-shops at a terrible rate. When this had passed he and other occupants of the shops saw that the Cutler house was in ruins, and summoned help, and they began at once to search the ruins. Miss Flossie Cutler was found in the cellar with a sprained ankle. Mrs. Cutler was found in the ruins hurt. Little Helen Cutler was crossing the Salem-street bridge at the time, within a stone's throw of her home, and was buried beneath a pile of lumber and ruins. She was found and dug out, but has since died from concussion of

Seven persons were instantly killed, and one died in the afternoon. They are as

MICHAEL HIGGINS, aged thirty-five, killed MRS. MARY O'CONNELL, aged thirty-four, crushed at No. 31 Springfield street.
MISS MARY O'CONNELL, neck broken, at the

MRS, ELIZABETH COLLINS, No. 16 Portland ANNIE COLLINS, aged six, daughter of the HANNAH BEATTY, aged nine, No. 16 Port-MRS. MARY LYONS, No. 6 Emmett street.

HELEN CUTLER, blown from the ratiroad bridge; died in the afternoon. A. HART is at the hospital, and it is thought

Alleged Consumption Cure.

CHICAGO, July 26 .- The announcement that Dr. W. H. Burt would explain a new theory in the cure of consumption caused a large attendance at to-night's meeting of the Chicago Medical Society at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Dr. Burt's paper was a masterly and exhaustive treatment of the disease. He did not disappoint his audience in the absolute novelty of his theory. Eight months ago, when reading of the wonderful change brought about in the obesty of Prince bismarck through his refraining from the use of water and carbo-hydrates, it oc-

curred to him that an opposite treatment ought to result in the cure of all wasting diseases. His experiments since have justified him in the statement that excessive eating and the excessive use of water will cure 50 per cent. of all consumptive cases in their first and second stages. He explained at length the tonic influence and plained at length the tonic influence and power in building up tissue possessed by water, which forms three-fourths of the human body, and stated that even in health six pints a day were necessary to meet the water waste and in disease twelve pints, charged with carbolic acid. The Doctor claimed it would give the very life to the system and tissues demanded in consumption. He pronounced the bacteria theory, popular of late, as pure nonsense. In detail his treatment consists of the free use of water every hour in the

of water every hour in the day, nine hours' sleep, regular and not exhaustive outdoor exercises in if possible, the sea or mountain air. Above all, the patient must look upon the drinking of water for all time as his life. Heredity was the great danger, and Dr. Burt advocated the passing by Congress of a law forbidding the marriage of consumptives. With this in force, one hundred years from now consumption would not exyears from now consumption would not exist in the United States.

Land of the Servians.

(Special Cable, Copyright 1890, by the United Press.) LONDON, July 26 .- The second note of the Servian government to the Porte, strongly insisting that Turkey shall make reparation for the murder of M. Marin-kovitch, the Servian consulat Pristina, has caused much anxiety in diplomatic circles, especially as it is known that Russia is behind the Servian note, and also owing to the justice of the demand. A leading diplomate, who has served many years in the East, in an interview to-day regarding the matter, said: "The murder of M. Marin-kovitch had as little cause for it as had the eviction and massacre of Servian villagers, by which it was preceded. Very definite and very strong reasons have been assigned for both outrages. As I myself narrowly escaped assassination in that very
market - place where M. Marinkovitch was struck down, and during
the politically very stormy days of my
stay at Pristina had opportunities for becoming intimately acquainted with the conflicting ideas and aspirations of its inhabitants, Ottoman. Albanian and Servian, I perhaps may be able to throw some light on incidents which have been preliminary skirmishes in a coming war, rather than crimes of the unfortunate gypsies of whom the Ottoman authorities are endeavoring to make scape-goats. The political situation will hardly, however, be understood without some prefatory remarks on the geographical situation. One reaches Pristina from Globondar, a station on the Salonica-Mitovitsa railway, and Globondar is on the verge of the great plateau and historic battle field of Kossovo (1389), and within an hour's distance by rail of the frontier of Bosnia and the land of the Servians. The Albanians so determinedly resisted the proposal to bring the railway and Servian or Austrian troops within easy distance of Pristina that one has an hour's ride on horseback or jolt in a conveyance from the station to the town. As one approaches Pristina the most conspicuous feature seen is the minarets of the eleven mosques, erected, they say, by the Ottoman women whose husbands fell in the great battle on the adjoining plateau—the battle that shattered the short-lived Servian empire (1350-1389) of Stephen Dashan, and laid its subjects prostrate at the feet of Sultan Murad. Now it is true that the battle of Kossovo is an old story, and it is true, also, that the Servian empire endured very little more than a single generation; and yet, incredible as it may seem to those who believe only in material forces, the fact is that the memories of that empire and the shame of that defeat are to this day among the most powerful political forces in southeastern Europe. If, however, the vanquished passionately desire that the great mountain ring plateau of Kossovo, with the rolling downs that adjoin it, should again be included in the Servian realm, no less passionately do the victors of Kossovo desire to retain in their possession the battlefield, for them, of glorious memories. The tomb of Sultan Murad, the conqueror of Kossovo, now stands where stood his tent on the battle-field.

"Four years ago an important, though provisional, compact was entered into, founded on that affair of five hundred years ago. Servians, Bulgarians and Greeks came to a sort of provisional understanding that. not only Kossovo and Pristina, but Uskup and all the Albanian country down to Ochrida should go to Servia, and a new map of the future of the Balkan peninsula, is now in my hands, in which this and further suggested arrangements opposed to Albanian national aspirations—and particularly a partition of Albania, giving the southern half to Greece—are set forth in literally vivid colors. Many of the chiefs of the Albania league are men of great natural endowments and some of very considerable culture. They are not in ignorance of the mutual understanding of the enemies by whom they are surrounded in the northwestern corner of Macedonia. Nor are they men likely to be particularly scrupulously about the means employed to express their own national aspirations and to disconcert arrangements opposed to these desires. The reasons, then, for the murder of the Servian consul at Pristina, also for the massacre of Servian villagers, by which it was preceded, are now very evident. Both sides are aware that the Servian claim to Kossovo and the adjoining country cannot be maintained unless it can be shown that this district is still occupied by a considerable Servian population; hence, with a view to 'eventualize' the Servian realm and increasing the number of their com-patriots in this region, while the Albanians are no less determined not only to prevent such increase but to diminish, if possible, the existing Servian population. With this view the Albanians have for years past done everything they easily could to make the lives of Servians on this border-land uncomfortable. And as, not with standing every sort of petty annoyance, the Servians will not emigrate, but continue, on the contrary, to immigrate, eviction, massacre and murder were resolved upon as a decisive means of getting rid of villagers on whose existence a claim might be founded for handing over to Servia part of Albania. The murders, however, place the Turkish

government in a difficult position, and seriously threaten peace in the Balkan Seeking a Reconcillation.

[Copyright, 1890, by the New York Associated Press.]

BERLIN, July 26.—Emperor William will arrive on Monday at Wilhelmshaven, where he will hold a ministerial council. The officials here do not expect that he will come to Berlin, as his programme is so crowded that he will hardly have time to visit the capital. It is whispered that, busy as the Emperor may be, he has sent a communication to Prince Bismarck intimating a design to make a short visit at Friedrichsruhe. The Emperor is utterly averse to all public action against the Prince on account of his public utterances on state affairs, and desires a conciliatory meeting with his former Chancellor. Besides the annoyance arising from Bis-marck's published interview, the Emperor must have been stung by the Prince's poignant personal sarcasms, made with the apparent intention that they should be re-peated in the court circle. The question of how to silence him probably occupies the Kaiser's mind fully as much as do the critical developments in the East. Meantime, all idea of adopting legal measures to suppress the ex-Chancellor's utterances have been abandoned. Prince Bismarck has paved the way for an amicable meeting a letter to Chancellor Von Caprivi in response to an in-quiry connected with the business of the chancellerie, in which he expressed a desire to see the Emperor as soon as he returned from Norway. The Emperor will return from England on Aug. 8 and will pass a week at Potsdam before starting for Russia. Archduke Karl Ludwig, heir of the Austrian throne, will meet Emperor William and the Czarat the camp at Narva on Aug. 17. On the 25th the Emperor and the Archduke will bid good-bye tolthe Czar. Within a month, therefore, it will be known whether the German-Austrian relations with Russia will be more friendly or

strained to the point of rupture.

How a Republican Was Killed. JACKSON, Miss., July 26,-Dr. J. H. Cook, brother of F. M. D. Cook, who was assassinated in Jasper county, last Tuesday, was here to-day consulting with his Republican friends as to the best course to pursue to bring the perpetrators to justice. He had an idea that there was some way in which the case could be gotten into the federal court for trial, but was told that this was impossible. He called on Governor Stone, who promptly told him he would offer the highest reward he could under the law—\$500. Dr. Cook says his brother was killed about 2 o'clock Tuesday, about two miles from Mount Zion, at a school-house. The assassins were con-

cealed in the school-house, and fired at him as he rode by, killing him instantly. The evidence shows that five, and possibly six, shots were fired from shot-guns. The guns were put partly through a crack in the building, and the logs distinctly showed five powder burns where the shots were

National Bank Circulation. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 26,-Chairman Dorsey, of the House committee on banking and currency, to-day made a unanimous report from the committee recommending the adoption of his bill for the retirement of national bank circulation, and says he has assurances from Senator Sherman that it will receive unanimous action at the hands of the Senate committee on finance and will be promptly passed after the House has acted. The requirement of deposits of bonds with the Treasurer to secure national bank circulation shall be limited to \$10,000 for every national bank, provided that the voluntary withdrawal of bonds for the retirement of national bank notes shall not exceed the sum of \$3,000,000 in any month, and that this act shall not apply to deposits of bonds which may be required by the Secretary of the Treasury to secure deposits of public moneys in national banks. The bill further provides that there shall be issued to national banks circulation to the full par value of bonds deposited, but at no time shall the amount of such notes issued to any bank exceed the amount at such time actually paid in of its capital stock.

Mr. Dorsey says he finds that all the objection made to the issuance of bank notes to the full par value of bonds deposited lies in the belief that bank circulation is profitable to banking associations, while in point of fact the circulation is a loss, and now that banks may not be required to issue more than \$10,000 each in circulation, it will be plain to any one that the circulation is simply a nominal matter, intended only to create a link between private affairs and the federal government, so that the latter may bave supervision over the interests of private individuals for their protection. He does not believe that there will be any objection or that there could be any objection of a serious or intelligent form to a measure of this kind, and he is confident of the adoption of the bill at the present session. Mr. Dorsey has been directed by his committee to call up the measure at the first opportunity and put it upon its passage.

nity and put it upon its passage. SARANAC, Mich., July 26.—"Oh, happy day that fixed my choice," sang Parson J. W. Arny, this morning, as he saw that the day for his now world-celebrated races was to be fair and favorable. At 10 o'clock the crowds began to make their way to the race-track, and by 10:30 the bleachingboards and the grand-stand were crowded. Everything was quiet and orderly as a well-regulated church picnic. All the events were half a mile, best two in three. The first event was the three-minute race. Each owner drove his own horse. The contestants started well together, but Arny's Amy quickly showed the religious training she had enjoyed, and she forged forward at a tremendous pace, coming under the wire in 1:2034. Parson Arny was greeted with hearty applause, and his little nag was showered with bouquets and good words. In the Second heat Amy again came off more than conqueror, making the Shout after half mile in 1:21. shout followed this, and the good parson raised aloft his hands as though deprecating the noise or about to dismiss the congregation. However, he thought better of it, and the second race was called. It was a contest between three-year-olds and was participated in by Arny's Bogge and two other entries. Again the parson's excellent work showed itself, Bogge taking the heat

easily by Bogge in 1:44. Parson Arny's colt won the third race, it being a walk-There was no open betting on the races or gaming on the grounds. In an interview, Parson Arny said that he had been active in getting the races up, because no one else did it, and he wanted it done. As to racing, he was bound to enjoy it, and was sorry it had been so much abused. Good people had never thought it wrong for him to try his own speed at foot-races while at college, and he asked why should they object to his trying the speed of his horses? After the races were concluded, athletic and field sports were participated in, and a general good time was had.

in 1:40. The second heat and race was won

"Their Solemn Protest."

COLUMBUS, Ga., July 26.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held today in response to a call to consider what action should be taken regarding the force bill. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the people of the city of Co-lumbus, in mass-meeting assembled, do make this their solemn protest against the enactment of the bill known as the force or Lodge bill now before the Senate of the United States, and appeal to the wisdom, statesmanship and recognized conservatism of that august body to protect the country against the disastrous results which the passage of this bill will produce, not only throughout the entire South, but throughout the United States, by reason of its antagonism to the underlying principles of free republican government, and the substitution therefor of the features most dominant and repugnant to human liberty and progress in the despotic

countries of Europe. Rssolved. That in the passage of this law we have every reason to apprehend the restoration of that system of political corruption which haracterized the humiliating and disastrous era known as the reconstruction period, when the worst elements of the North, in the guise of political adventurers, prostituted our legislation, engendered strife between the races and wrecked the finances of the States.

Resolved, That the suggestion of a commercial boycott is utterly repungent to our views as unwise, unjust and remediless to meet the situation, but that we do in all sincerity believe the passage of the force bill will seriously jeopardize and endanger the entire commercial interests of the South; that it threatens its financial integrity, will cause stagnation of the now rapidly advancing prosperity, and involve ourselves and our Northern friends in common ruin. We do therefore cordially invite the co-operation of all patriotic men, North and South, and especially those representing the commercial interests of the whole country, to unite with us in opposing and defeating this dangerous, iniquitous and partisan measure.

Revolt at Buenos Ayres.

BUENOS AYRES, July 26, 12 M,-A revolu-BUENOS AYRES, July 26, 12 M.—A revolution has broken out here. The troops in the garrison rebelled, and firing is going on. All the shops are closed and firing is taking place in the streets. Senor Garcia. Minister of Finance, is held prisoner by the revolutionists. It was the Tenth Regiment, headed by its officers, that first revolted. The outbreak has become general. The rebels are in complete possession of their cantonments. The government, with the assistance of the police, is trying to isolate the insurgents. The bourse and

1:50 P. M.—Desperate fighting is now going on. Many have been killed on both sides. The insurgents are advancing towards the Plaza de la Victoria, where the President's palace and the Town Hall are located. The President has escaped to Ro-

3:30 P. M.—A revolutionary government is announced, with Senor Arem as President and Senor Romero as Minister of Finance. The authorities still hold out, but the revolutionary movement is extending hourly.

Wealthy Young Burglar.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 26.—John Spell-man, son of the Peoria distiller, Ed Spellman, the young man who was arrested last night charged with robbing a ticket-office at Evansville, Ind., is now accused on strong evidence of burglarizing G. Mehlin's gun store in this city last Thursday night and robbing it of seven fine guns. He has been identified by a man as the person who, on yesterday, was attempting to sell guns at a low price. A coupon ticket which he tried to sell to the ticket agent of the Big Four is also identified as one of the tickets

stolen at Evansville. He acknowledges that he is the son of Spellman, of Peoria, but denies the ticket theft and the gun-shop burglary, but will not say where he was on the two days. On May 28 young Spellman was caught while burglarizing a store in Peoria. His father went on his bond in the sum of \$2,500, when the culprit fled, and has not been seen in these parts since. He is aged twenty-five, lives at Pekin, and has a young and very

pretty wife. Seeking Higher Pensions for Deafness.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Washington, July 26.—Great pressure is being brought to bear by the deaf soldiers. sailors and marines throughout the country to induce the House committee on rules to give a hearing to the bill to increase the pension for total deafness to \$40 a month. This proposition only contemplates a slight increase in expenditures each year, as the army of deaf soldiers is very small. Under the proposed increase the annual expeditures for pensions to deaf soldiers will only aggregate about a quarter of a million dol-

lars. Some very potent arguments were made last winter in favor of the bill by Captain Wallace Foster, of Indianapolis, who is secretary and treasurer of the "si-lent army of deaf soldiers, sailors and

Eight Hours for Miners.

PITTSBURG. Pa., July 26.—The national executive board of the United Mine-workers has fixed April 30, 1891 as the date when the present system of mining ceases and an eight-hour movement be instituted. The eight-hour declaration is signed by President S. B. Rae. Secretary Robert Watchorn and P. McBride, Wm. Scaife, John Kane, W. C. Webb and R. F. Warren. The order says that this agitation has become necessays that this agitation has become necessary in the mining craft as long deprivation of sunlight and good air is tending to the weakening and decay of thousands and their children; that the Federation of Labor named them to be the next to inaugurate the move, and they thereby inform the Knights of Labor, also, that they will be ready to accept the support of that organization as offered at the General Assembly at Atlanta to the trade that was next designated by the Federation of Labor to designated by the Federation of Labor to make the move. Miners everywhere are asked to make no contract that will interfere with the movement, as an eight-hour day will not only benefit the miners, but the mine-owners as well, as it will tend to prevent the frequent lapses in work, and conduce to a steady output, rather than by fits and starts as is the rule now.

Standing of the Ball Clubs. LEAGUE. Won. Lost. Per Ct. .675 .646 .630 .603 .519 .420 .263 .231 Philadelphia.....54 Boston51 Chicago40
 New York
 34

 Cleveland
 20

 Pittsburg
 18
 BROTHERHOOD. Boston......46 .578 .551 .551 .538 Brooklyn......48
 Chicago
 43

 New York
 43

 Philadelphia
 43

 Cleveland
 33

 Pitteland
 33
 Pittsburg.......33 Buffalo......18 Y. M. C. A. LEAGUE. News.....12 Meridians.....10 Remingtons..... Excelsiors.....

Chicago Bakers Suddenly Quit Work. CHICAGO, July 26.-Fifteen hundred journeymen bakers, all the members of the German Union in Chicago, quit work tonight without a moment's notice. The strike is to enforce a demand for two hours less work on Saturdays. There has been considerable friction between the journeymen and the proprietors of the smaller bakeries, in which most of the craftsmen of the German Union are employed. Tonight the union held a secret meeting and decided upon an immediate strike. The journeymen's executive committee announced that they would be at their headquarters to-morrow to receive any communication from the bosses' association. Unless the dispute is quickly settled there is a large chance that the bakers of other nationalities in the city, numbering probably 1,500 men additional, will also go on a

Conference Over Mr. Blaine's Suggestions. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, July 26.—There was a se-

cret conference between the Republican members of the House committee on ways and means to-day over Mr. Blaine's attitude regarding the sugar section in the tariff bill. It was agreed that no action should be taken on the part of the House until the bill reaches the conference committee, and no action at all unless the Senate modifies the sugar feature. There was a decided proponderance of sentiment in the conference against the adoption of Mr. Blaine's plan, on the ground that it is in the direction of free trade and can only be affected in any case by negotiations which may consume years of time.

Crushed by a Falling Smoke-Stack. St. Louis, July 26.—The flues in one of a battery of four boilers in the old mill of the Tudor iron-works, in East St. Louis, collapsed just after the poon hour to-day, knocking down the smoke-stack and doing considerable other damage to the building. William Eihler was badly crushed and died soon after, and five other men were seriously scalded or cut by flying bricks and timbers, but not fatally injured. Their names are: Wallace Mexo, William Wiley, Henry Fein, Frank Crane, William Wilson

and Charles Eckert. Englishman Murdered in Kentucky. MIDDLESBORO, Ky., July 26.—A young Englishman by the name of J. F. Farrell was shot and killed by an unknown person here last night, and the body was dragged and laid across the railroad track, where it was afterwards run over by the train which was conveying the officers of the Louisville Legion back to camp from a ball they had attended at the Middlesboro Hotel. In the pocket of the dead man were found passes on several English and Scotch railways.

Charges Against a Pastor.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—The committee appointed by Rt. Rev. Whitaker to make inquiry relative to the rumored charges regarding the conduct of Rev. C. S. Daniel. minister in charge of St. Chrysostom's Protestant Episcopal Church, have concluded their labors and have submitted a report recommending that Dr. Daniel be presented for trial for misappropriation of funds and for a brerch of his ordination

Encampment of Knights Templars. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MONTICELLO, Ill., July 26.—The encamp-ment of the Knights Templars of the Sec-ond Division of the Illinois Commandery began to-day at Havana, on the Illinois river. It is expected that five thousand Sir Knights will be present at the encampment, including many of the finest commanderies in Illinois. The encampment will last four days.

Double Crime of a Jealous Husband. CLEVELAND, O., July 26 .- Near Zanesfield, Logan county, Ohio, last night, Albert D. Parmenter, a young farmer, shot his wife in the back and then blew out his own brains with a shotgun. Mrs. Parmenter lived four hours after the shooting. Parmenter was jealous of his wife, who was very pretty and but twenty-two years old. To-day both bodies were buried in the

Residence Burned. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SCOTTSBURG, Ind., July 26.-About noon yesterday the residence, smoke-house and granary of Wm. Kennedy, of Gibson township, Washington county, were destroyed by fire, together with most of the contents. The loss is estimated at \$2,000, with no in-

Woman and Two Children Killed. PORTLAND, Ore., July 26.—A freight train on the Southern Pacific railway was wrecked at Willsburg, five miles south of this city, this afternoon. A woman and two children were killed.

Practical Joke on a Joker. The Epoch.

Jordan L. Mott is a great man for playing practical jokes, but once in a while the tables are turned on him. Recently some of his friends took him to a minstrel show at Newark, N. J. During the performance a messenger boy rushed upon the stage with a telegram and asked the middleman, "Is the Hon. Jordan L. Mott here?" Mr. Mott, very much excited and surprised that a telegram should be sent to him in Newark, jumped up and exclaimed, "Yes, here I am!" whereupon the whole troupe burst out sing-

Jordan Mott has come to town, Come to town, etc. The audience saw the joke and indulged in hilarious laughter.

SIMMONS Liver Regulator has never been known to fail to cure dyspepsia.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. MOST APPETIZING-EASILY DIGESTED.

The VAN HOUTENS process renders their cocoa easy of digestion and develops in the highest degree its delicious aroma. It is an excellent flesh-former, fifty per cent. greater than the best of other cocoas.

"BEST & GOES FARTHEST."

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA ("once tried, always used") is the original, pure, soluble Cocoa, invented, made and patented in Holland, and is to-day better and more soluble than any of the numerous imitations. In fact, it is generally admitted all over Europe [and a comparative test will easily prove] that noother Cocoa equals this Inventor's in solubility, agreeable taste and nutritive qualities. "Largest sale in the world." Ask for Van Houten's and take no other.







Manufacturer of Machine, Carriage and Track Bolts, Lag Screws, Bridge Rods, etc. Pulleys, Shafs ing and Hangers. Heavy and Light Machinery made to order. Special attention given to all kind of Repair Work. 144 Kentucky avenue.

WROUGHT-IRON PIPE

Gas, Steam and Water Goods.

GEO. A. RICHARDS, 68 South Pennsylvania St.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY. THEODORE STEIN

ABSTRACTER OF TITLES. 86 East Market Street ELLIOTT & BUTLER.

Hartford Block, 84 East Market st ABSTRACTS OF TITLES. REMOVAL. DR. E. R. LEWIS

THROAT AND NOSE Dr. SARAH STOCKTON

Has removed his office to 257 North Delaware street.

227 North Delaware Street. DR. J. A. SUTCLIFFE SURGEON. Office, 95 East Market street. Hours, 9 to 10a. m., 2 to 3 p. m. Sundays excepted. Telephone 941.

DR. HADLEY. OFFICE—104 North Meridian st. Office hours—8 to 9 a. m.; 2 to 3 p. m.; 7:30 to 8:30 p. m.; Telephone, 802. Residence—270 North Delaware st. House telephone (day), 1215.

I. FLETCHER,

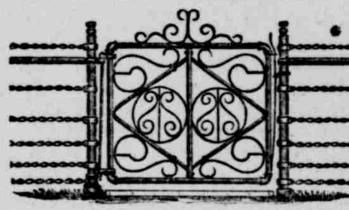
OFFICE-369 South Meridian street. RESIDENCE-573 North Meridian street. Office Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Telephones—Office: 907. Residence: 427.

DR. H. M. LASH, 139 North Meridian street. Telephone 1231, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Silver-Moon Restauran No. 18 North Pennsylvania street. Best meals in

the city for 25 cents. First-class in every respect. Estab. 1850. Manufacturers of

Conductors, Weather Vanes, Glass Balls, Finials, Crestings, etc. Furnish estimates on your house, barn or factory. Repair work promptly attended to. MUNSON L. C. CO., 94 South Delaware street. CLEAVELAND YARD FENCE.

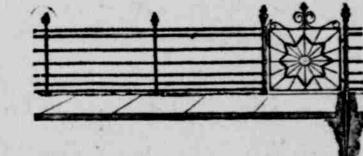
(Pat'd Nov. 13, 1888. Reissue, Dec. 3, 1889.)



This cut shows our Scroil Gate (pat'd April 22, '90) set in our standard two and one-half feet, six strand Lawn Fence. Our three feet seven strand fence, is nsed where stock run at large. Our Farm Fencing is being universally adopted. Send diagrams for esti-mates. Circulars free. CLEAVELAND FENCE CO., 20, 21 and 22 Biddle street, Indianapolis, Ind. Wrought Steel Warm Air Furnaces

No. 54 South Pennsylvania St. J. C. SHAFFER, Pres'L W. J. MURPHY, Sec'y. THE INDIANAPOLIS FENCE CO., MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS

Yard and Farm Fences.



Guaranteed for strength, durability and value. Over 40,000 feet erected since last September. Agents INDIANAPOLIS FENCE CO., 15 and 17 McNabb street.

Telephone 487. Indianapolis, Ind. Wrought-Iron Picket Fences, CRESTINGS,

GRATINGS, HOUSE MOVERS' JACK SCREWS, Champion Steel-Ribbon Fence.

ELLIS & HELFENBERGER,

176 South Pennsylvania Street. GEO. J. MAYER, Seals, Stencils, Stamps, Etc.

15 South Meridian street, Indianapolis, Ind. Send for catalogue.



PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
CHICAGO, ST, LOUIS AND PITTSBURG RAIL
ROAD COMPANY.

PITTSBURG, June 18, 1890. At meetings of the Boards of Directors held June 4, 1890, it was resolved that the following basis for the Consolidation of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway; the Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg Railroad; the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, and the Cincinnati and Richmond Rail road, into the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, be submitted to the share-holders for their action at special meetings to be held

Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway at Columbus, Ohio, August 19, 1890.
Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg Railroad Company at Indianapolis, Ind., August 20, 1890. PROPOSED BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION.

These roads have an aggregate mileage of 1051 miles, having their eastern terminus at Pittsburg, and extending via Columbus to Louisville, Indianapolis and Chicago, and through controlled or affiliated lines to Cinciunati and St. Louis.

The new Company is to have an authorized capital of \$150,000,000, of which \$75,000,000 will be in bonds and \$75,000,000 in stock, in shares of \$100 each, of which latter \$30,000,000 will be preferred, and \$45,000,000 common stock.

Of the bonds about \$42,000,000 are to be set aside to provide for the redemption of the debts that are to provide for the redemption of the debts that are secured by prior liens on the roads to be consolidated, as follows:

Present Mortgage Debt Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, say.....\$13,932,000

Present Mortgage Debt Chicago, St.
Louis and Pittsburg Railroad, say...... 20,753,988

Present Mortgage Debt Jeffersonville,
Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, say

Present Debt Cincinnati and Richmond
Railroad.

Bay\$41,724,988 Leaving about \$33,000,000 in the treasury of the consolidated company for betterments, purchase and construction of additional railways and other lawful The preferred stock is to be non-cumulative and entitled to a dividend of 4 per cent. per annum out of the net earnings as declared by the Board, with the right, after 3 per cent. has been declared on the com-mon stock, to an additional 1 per cent., making five

in all.

The common stock is to be entitled to 3 per cent. per annum out of the net earnings as declared, after 2 per cent, has been declared on the preferred, and to an additional 2 per cent. In any year after the preferred shall have received up to 5 per cent. After 5 per cent, has been declared in any year on both preferred and common stock, any additional surplus earnings, when declared, are to be shared equally by the preferred and common stock.

Of the preferred stock of \$30,000,000, about \$21,000,000 are to be issued in exchange for stock of the respective companies, as follows:

PREFERRED STOCK.

2,508,000-00

For the present first preferred 7 per cent. stock, Ptitsburg, Louis Railway Company, par for par. \$2,929.200.00 For the present second preferred nonburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Bailway Co., par for par For the present com-mon stock of the Pitisburg. Cincin nati and St. Louis

For two-thirds of the present preferred stock, Chicago, St. Louis and Pitts-burg Bailroad Co., 11,686,562.50 par for par, say being represente the Consolidated Company

For one-half of the present stock of the Jeffersonville, Madlis Railroad Co 1,000,000.00 [The other half being represented by common stock of the Consolidated

\$21,123,762.50 Beaving a surplus of nearly \$9,000,000 in the treas ury for use as aforesaid. Of the common stock about \$21,000,006 are to be issued in exchange for stock of the respective com-COMMON STOCK.

For the present com-mon stock of the Chi-Co., par for par, say \$6,105,901.12 For one-third present preferred stock Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg Railroad Co. [as before noted], 5,843,281.25

Madison and Indian-apolis Railroad Co. [as before noted].... For accumulated dividends now due on first preferred stock, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Co., say 4,600,000.00

Leaving a surplus of nearly \$25,000,000 in the treas As it is desirable to have a full representation of the stock of the company, shareholders who cannot be present are requested to send their proxies to the Secretary, with instructions how to vote the same. By order of the Board of Directors. S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

BRUSH BRILLIANCY

Arc and Incandescence ELECTRIC LIGHTS

For particulars address THE BRUSH ELECTRIC CO. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

ANCHOR LINE Atlantic Express Service,

LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Steamship "CITY OF ROME," from New York,
July 26, Aug. 23, Sept. 20, Oct. 18. Saloon, \$60
to \$100; second-class. \$30 and \$35. Glasgow Service.

Steamers every Saturday from New York to GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY. Cabin Passage to Glasgow or Londonderry, \$50 and \$60. Second-class, \$30. Steerage Passage, either service, \$20
Saloon Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Travelers' Circular Letters of Credit and Drafts
for any amount issued at lowest current rates.

For Books of Tours, Tickets, or further information
apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, New York
oz. ALEX. METZGER, 5 Odd-fellows' Hall; or
FRENZEL BROS., Merchants' National Basis.